Dewan's reply.—Rotation in the case of Shanbhogs appears to be inadvisable. In the case of Patels it is more feasible. The matter has been considered and opinions differ. That the office should go by rotation among Co-ordinate Branches as vacancies occur would ensure better work than rotation for terms of years.

Subject No. 27.

Timber grants for re-building Houses destroyed by fire.

Summary of discussion.—At present Government sanction has to be obtained in every case of grant of wood on favorable terms for re-building houses destroyed by fire. This entails delay and inconvenience. The power should be delegated to Amildars.

Dewan's reply.—It is undesirable that this power should be delegated to the Taluk Amildar. But to expedite matters we may empower Deputy Commissioners to grant up to a limit of Rs. 25 in value for each house and the Inspector General of Forests up to a limit of Rs. 50, the rest only coming up to Government for sanction. The Rules will be modified accordingly.

Subject No. 28.

Assignment of District Jungle for Chitaldroog.

[*Note.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog represented that help might be given in the shape of timber on favorable terms to poor people in his District also to enable them to re-build their houses destroyed by fire, but the difficulty was that no jungle had been assigned to that District. The Dewan replied that the Inspector General of Forests would be requested to assign a tract on the distinct understanding that it shall be conserved and economically worked and that if it becomes denuded, no fresh assignment will be made.]

Subject No. 29.

Raiyats' privileges should be allowed to be exercised in Forests outside village limits where this is necessary.

Summary of discussion.—The existing rule which restricts raiyats to exercise their Forest privileges within the forests of their own villages is inconvenient. Oftentimes no wood is available in such places or there is no jungle within the limits of the village, and the raiyat has to go without it or obtain it elsewhere paying for it. The rule should be modified so as to allow the raiyat to get wood from an adjoining village or in any other part of the Taluk where it may be available.

[Mr. Giriyappa (Landholder and R. M. from Shimoga Taluk) and Mr. Rangaswamaiengar (Pleader and R. M. from Chikballapur Taluk) spoke to the same effect for the parts of the country they respectively came from.]

Dewan's reply.—It often happens that raiyats look only to their present wants without a thought for the future, abuse their privileges, and denude the jungles set apart for them, and then ask for the use of other jungles. Such do not deserve any consideration and should go without their privileges. A general permission of the kind asked for cannot be granted. Where no jungle has been assigned to a village and where necessity exists, we can assign some with

boundaries defined and demarcated. If these be denuded no fresh assignments will be made. The words in Rules Nos. 1 and 6 of the Forest Rules contained in Notification No. 9837, dated 9th December 1892, are "Forest assigned," which does not necessarily mean situated within the limits of a village. The rule contemplates an assignment of a forest to a village or group of villages, and the Deputy Commissioner should make such assignment where none exists.

Subject No. 30.

Representation of Bangalore and Mysore Cities at D. R A.

Summary of discussion.—Under No. 3* of the Rules of 1891, citizens of Bangalore and Myspre Cities with certain property qualifications were allowed to elect Representatives to this Assembly. This has been changed under the recent rules, and only the respective Municipal Boards have the privilege of electing Representatives from among themselves. The Boards only represent the Municipal interests of the citizens. Municipal Commissioners, as such, do not know the general wants or grievances of the community, nor for purposes of election to the Municipal Boards have they to take the trouble to acquaint themselves therewith. If the privilege of electing to this Assembly separately were continued, the Rate-payers will elect those who have special qualifications for a seat in this Assembly. *Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya* (School Master and R. M. from Mysore Town Municipality) and *Mr. Hafizullakhan* (Hakim and R. M. from Bangalore City Municipality) pointed out that the Municipal Board for Bangalore City, for example, consisted of twenty members including the President and the Vice-President, of whom eight were elected by Rate-payers and twelve were either Ex-Officio or nominated by Government. Of them again, fourteen were Government servants and thereby disqualified to vote for this Assembly. It followed that the remaining six were the electors of the four members to be returned to this Assembly. This was anomalous.

[Messrs. Srinivasa Jois (Banker and R. M. from Sri Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhani Sabha) and Venkatakrishnaiya (School Master and R. M. from the Mysore Town Municipality) spoke on the same side.]

Dewan's reply.—We allowed Rate-payers (of certain qualifications) to return members to this Assembly before the system of election to Municipal Boards came into effect. This was found no longer necessary when Rate-payers were allowed to elect members for the Board, as there would be inconvenience in separate elections. The Rate-payers now

* Persons having their ordinary residence in the City of Bangalore or Mysore, who pay a Mohatarfa (House or Shop) tax of not less than Rs. 24 per annum or who are graduates of any Indian University, shall be qualified to become Members of the Assembly. They shall meet on a day fixed, as in the preceding Rule, at the office of the Vice-President of their respective Municipalities, and nominate from among themselves four members for each of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.